

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 6, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 90. 82

November 6, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 74. p.m. 76
Humidity 78. 75

2953 晚九十月九年寅甲

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

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SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER STRIKES MINES AND SINKS.

REPORTED NAVAL ACTION OFF VALPARAISO.

British Admiralty Doubts the Story.

FRESH EVIDENCES OF INDIAN LOYALTY.

War Declared Between Britain and Turkey.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary, issued this afternoon, contains the following proclamation:—

FRANCIS HENRY MAY,

Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

I, Sir Francis Henry May K.C.M.G. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same being satisfied thereof by information received by me do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Turkey.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 6th day of November, 1914.

By Command,

CLAUDE SEVERN,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

India and Turkey's Action.

The following telegram from the Chief of the General Staff, Delhi, has been received by the General Officer Commanding, Hongkong, and kindly forwarded to us for publication:—

In India the situation remains satisfactory. There has so far been no excitement caused by the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey. In many places there have been meetings of influential Mahomedans to declare their steadfast loyalty to the British Government and to deplore Turkey's action.

Indian Troops in France.

Reports received show the excellent bearing of Indian troops in contact with the enemy in France. Recruits are coming in most satisfactorily.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

German Cruiser Sunk.

Nov. 5, 8.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that an official Berlin telegram says the German cruiser Yorck struck a chain of mines blocking the entrance to Jade Bay, on the north coast of Germany. The cruiser sank.

So far 382 men, more than half of the crew, have been saved. [The Yorck was an armoured cruiser of 9,350 tons, with a designed speed of 21 knots. Her armament consisted of four 8.2 inch, ten 5.9 inch, sixteen 3.4 inch and fourteen smaller guns. She was launched in 1904 and completed in the following year. Jade Bay is a small inlet, off Heligoland Bay.]

Latest News from France.

Nov. 4, 4.20 a.m.
An official statement issued in Paris at 11 p.m. states:—There is no notable change in the situation.

We have progressed slightly in the north, near Messines. There have been violent cannonades, without much result, at several points, particularly west of Lens, between the Somme and the Aisne and in Argonne and the forest of Apremont.

Major General Kekewich dead.

Nov. 5, 1.10 p.m.
The death has taken place, in Devonshire, of Major-General Robert George Kekewich, O.B., retired.

[The deceased general, who was born in 1854, saw service in the Malay Peninsula, the Nile Expedition and South Africa. He defended Kimberley from October 15, 1899, to February 10, 1900.]

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

War With Turkey.

Nov. 5, 12.50 p.m.

At a meeting of the Privy Council to-day H.M. the King signed the documents rendered necessary by the state of war between Britain and Turkey.

Reported Naval Engagement in South American Waters

Nov. 5, 3.28 a.m.

The Admiralty has received reports from German sources that a naval engagement has taken place off Valparaiso. The Admiralty has no official confirmation.

The Admiralty states that, according to the German reports, the Scharnhorst, Goebenau, Leipzig, Dresden and the Nürnberg concentrated near Valparaiso and fought a portion of Admiral Craddock's squadron on Sunday last and the Monmouth was sunk, while the Glasgow and the Otranto escaped.

The Admiralty cannot accept the German version as accurate, because the battleship Canopus, specially sent to strengthen Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock's squadron, is not mentioned and only three out of the five German ships have entered Valparaiso. It is therefore possible that full accounts of the action may considerably modify the German version. Effective measures have been taken to deal with the situation in any event.

Austro-German Forces Fleeing Before Russians.

Nov. 5, 12.30 a.m.

The Russian forces have been triumphant, obtaining decisive successes along the whole of the line.

The Germans are now retreating along the East Prussian front. The Russians have captured, at Bakalar, large quantities of munitions, while the hurried retirement beyond the Vistula continues.

The Austrians have been driven beyond Kieles, which the Russians have occupied.

Decisive successes have also been obtained over the Austrians on the Kieles-Sandomirz front.

The Austrians hurriedly retreated and the Russians took Sandomirz, an important strategic centre.

[In the event of Telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this Page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Germans Abandon War Material.

Nov. 4, 7.40 p.m.

A Paris communique says that the situation on the left is unchanged. The enemy on the right bank of the Yser has retired. We have re-captured Lombardzwede. The Germans on the left bank only hold one bridge head. Between Dixmude and Nieport the enemy has abandoned large quantities of war material and guns which have been engulfed by the floods. The battle continues from Dixmude to the Lys, with alternate advances and retirements, but on the whole the Allies have made appreciable progress.

French Re-Capturing Lost Ground.

Nov. 4, 7.45 p.m.

The communique continues:—Between Lys and Arras there has been a cannonading action in detail. We have advanced between Arras and the Oise eastward of Quenoy and as far as the height of Parilliers. The enemy's attack on the centre in the region of Vailly was not continued and we have re-captured part of the lost ground. The Germans made a violent cannonade and vigorous attacks on the heights of Chemin-des-Dames and around Rheims, but they were repulsed. There is nothing of importance transpiring from Rheims to the Meuse, in the Woevre region or in Lorraine.

Fort Litts Blown to Pieces.

Nov. 4, 3.20 p.m.

It is reported from Tokyo that a vigorous assault has begun on Fort Litts, one of the strongest fortifications at Tsingtau and a way for the infantry is being prepared by a most terrific bombardment, which has almost reduced the fort to atoms.

Further Japanese Success at Tsingtau.

Nov. 4, 10.10 p.m.

A message from Tokyo states that the Japanese have captured eight hundred prisoners before Tsingtau and destroyed twenty-six guns.

Brilliant Charge of the London Scottish.

Field Marshal Sir John French has sent a telegram of congratulation to the London Scottish for their brilliant charge at Messines.

Germans Discouraged.

Our troops on November 1 were attacked all along the line, but repulsed the enemy everywhere with most heavy loss. Our artillery continues to do prodigious slaughter. The maintenance of an unbroken line has greatly discouraged the Germans.

King George and the Canadians.

Nov. 4, 6 p.m.

Amid intense enthusiasm, His Majesty the King, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, has been reviewing the Canadian contingent on Salisbury Plain.

Turks Retreat Before Russians.

Nov. 4, 4.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Caucasian General Staff announces:—Our troops have crossed the Turkish frontier and have repulsed the Turkish advance guards. The Turks are retreating, abandoning their dead.

Treasury Bills.

Nov. 4, 10.10 p.m.

Applications for fifteen millions worth of Treasury Bills totalled twenty-seven millions sterling, the average rate being three and eleven-sixteenths per cent.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

Treatment of Germans in England.

In our issue of Sept. 12, says the *Drapers' Record*, a correspondent quoted the following from a German paper:—

The Lie.

Herr Bergmann, principal of the Bergmann Electrical Works, was arrested on an English boat while on the homeward journey from America. In the *New Free Press* he relates the following:—

"The German passengers were placed into irons. All Germans were brought, 40 at the time, with five women, from Southampton to Winchester in a train under military escort. We were put into gaoled and confined in solitary cells. Last day we had nothing to eat, and the next three days the fare consisted of a little tea and dry bread. We were treated like habitual criminals." Through the mediation of the American Consul the captives were given their freedom. Bergmann and a few others obtained permission to depart, but the rest of the Germans were detained as prisoners of war.

"It will be remembered on reading this report that French families who were unable to cross the frontier have been sheltered in the beautifully situated Baden Baden."

And the Truth.

The facts are these. They are set forth in a letter to the Southampton magistrates from Mr. Albert W. S. Wain, the American Consul at Southampton, published in the *Southern Daily Echo*.

"I beg to assure you that Mr. Bergmann—who was one of numerous persons taken off the Oceanic on the evening of August 8—spoke very differently of the prison in my presence and that of my clerk, and also, in my presence, expressed to the governor his warmest thanks for all the courtesies extended to him and to those with him. The party was held from Saturday until Monday evening, on Sunday afternoon, by kind leave of the governor of the prison, I examined the party—above 30—I believe—in the presence of the governor, and I arrived at certain conclusions, which were laid before the Chief Constable, and by him communicated to the Home Office, and the greater portion, if not all, of the Oceanic party were released. Mr. Bergmann was very anxious to do all it was possible with my request—and that was to get back to New York as soon as possible, and he left Southampton with that expressed intention. It is only the truth to say that there is no one in that party—or in any other—arrested under the operation of the aliens law but that has received the kindest treatment and most humane consideration at the hands of the Chief Constable and his men, and any charge against Winchester prison and its governor and staff, on these or any other lines, involving 'dirt, damp,' is without foundation; in fact, that prison is a model one; of course, it is not a Ritz but a prison, kept on the highest and best lines of such."

"Mr. Bergmann, from his great business connections in the United States, should have had sufficient respect for his pledged word and cleared out for New York, as was his expressed intention, and upon which point I asked for not only his clearance, but that of all others, as may be seen by the notes of my clerk in attendance. It is to be regretted that such a statement should have been made by one who was all thanks when the authorities referred to him, his individual liberty."

GALLANT HIGHLANDER.

A Great Deed Described.

London, Oct. 5.—A Paris despatch to the *Daily Mail* describes the exploit of a lone Highlander who was one of a party of 150 detailed to hold a bridge over the Aisne, which recalls the heroic deed of Horatius and his companions. "A German attack," says the correspondent, "was not expected at that point, and the detachment was meant to act rather as guard than as a force to defend the bridge. Suddenly, however, the Germans opened fire from the woods around, and a strong force came forward at a run toward the bridge. The Highlanders opened fire at once, and for a time held the enemy at bay; but the numbers of the Germans were so great that the attacking force crept constantly nearer, and under cover of a heavy fire a dense column of troops was seen advancing along the road that led to the river. Then one of the Highlanders jumped up from cover. The maxim gun belonging to the little force had ceased its fire, for the whole of its crew had been killed, and the gun stood there on its tripod, silent amid a ring of dead bodies. One lone Highlander ran forward under a bullet storm, seized the maxim, swung it, tripped and all, on to his back and carried it at a run across the exposed bridge to the far side, facing the German attack. The felt of the gun was still charged, and there, absolutely alone, the soldier sat down in full view of the enemy and opened a hail of bullets upon the advancing column. Under the impact of fire the column wavered and then broke, fleeing for cover, the fields on either side of the road, leaving the bodies of dead that the maxim had mowed down. Almost the moment a warrior the Highlander fell dead behind his gun, when in the open road he had checked the advance upon the bridge, and reinforcements came doubling up to line the river bank in such numbers that the Germans soon retired, and gave up the attempt to gain the bridge. The Highlander had thirty bullet wounds in his body when he was picked up."

Opium for the Straits.

At the request of the Government of the Straits Settlements, the Government of India have arranged that with effect from January 1st next, the quantity of opium required for consumption in the Colony shall be sold direct to the Colonial Government, subject to certain subsidiary conditions. The agreement will remain in force for five years, and a fixed price will be paid by the Colonial Government. The number of chests of unrefined Bengal opium to be notified as to be offered for sale by public auction during 1915 (viz. ten thousand and eight) is accordingly exclusive of the quantity required by the Colonial Government during that year, namely, three thousand one hundred and twenty chests. It will be noticed that the number of opium chests announced in this week's *Gazette* as to be sold by public auction next year (namely ten thousand and eight) is less by three thousand one hundred and twenty than was given out by Sir William Meyer in his last budget statement. The explanation of this is to be found in the announcement made separately of the new arrangement with the Straits Settlements, which should enable opium in that Colony to be brought under proper control, and reduce, if it does not put an end to, such hitherto existing abuses as that of the smuggling of Straits opium in China.—*Singapore Free Press*.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.02

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The King has reviewed the Canadian contingent at Salisbury.

Further violent attacks by the enemy in France and Belgium have been repulsed.

Further decisive successes by the Russians along the whole line are reported.

Applications for Treasury Bills amounting to fifteen millions totalled twenty-seven millions.

Fort Litts at Tsingtau has been almost reduced to atoms by the bombardment.

The Turkish Ambassador in London has received his passports.

The death has occurred in Devonshire of Major General Kekewich.

The King has signed the documents rendered necessary by the state of war between Britain and Turkey.

The Japanese have captured 800 German prisoners before Tsingtau and destroyed twenty-six guns.

Field Marshal Sir John French has sent a telegram of congratulation to the London Scottish for their brilliant charge at Messines.

The Russian troops have crossed the Turkish frontier and repulsed the Turkish advance guards. The Turks are retreating.

Our artillery continues to do prodigious slaughter, and the maintenance of our unbroken line has greatly discouraged the Germans.

The German cruiser Yorck sank after striking a chain of mines blocking the entrance to Jade Bay, on the north coast of Germany.

German reports state that five German cruisers engaged a portion of Admiral Craddock's squadron off Valparaiso and sank the Monmouth but the British Admiralty doubts the story.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and the final messages between Villa and Carranza appear on page 3.

A further special article on Friedrich Nietzsche appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lamont's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Sale of Furniture, G.P. Lamont, at 3, Carnarvon Villas—11 a.m.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 12.

Sale of Household Property—G.P. Lamont's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Friday, November 14.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 15.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

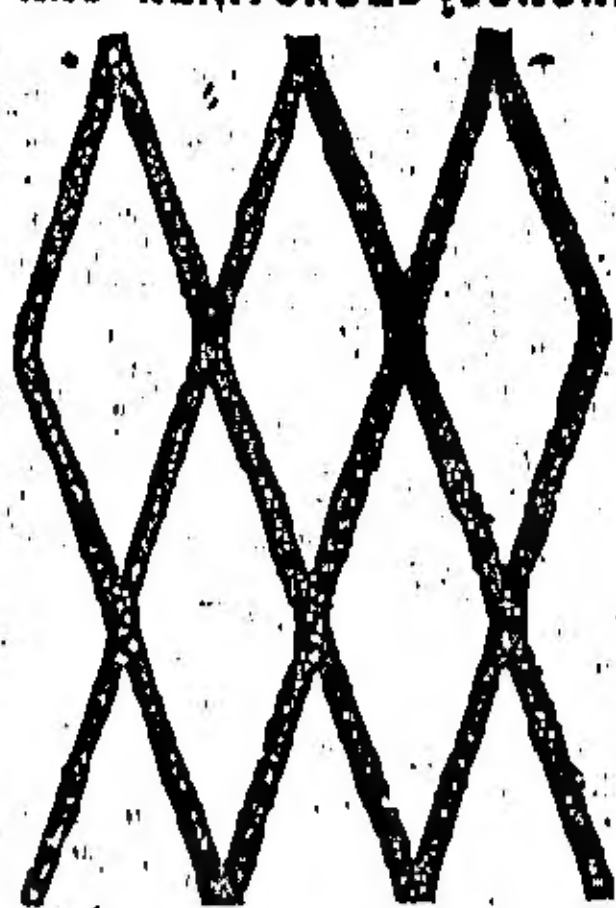
Sunday, November 16.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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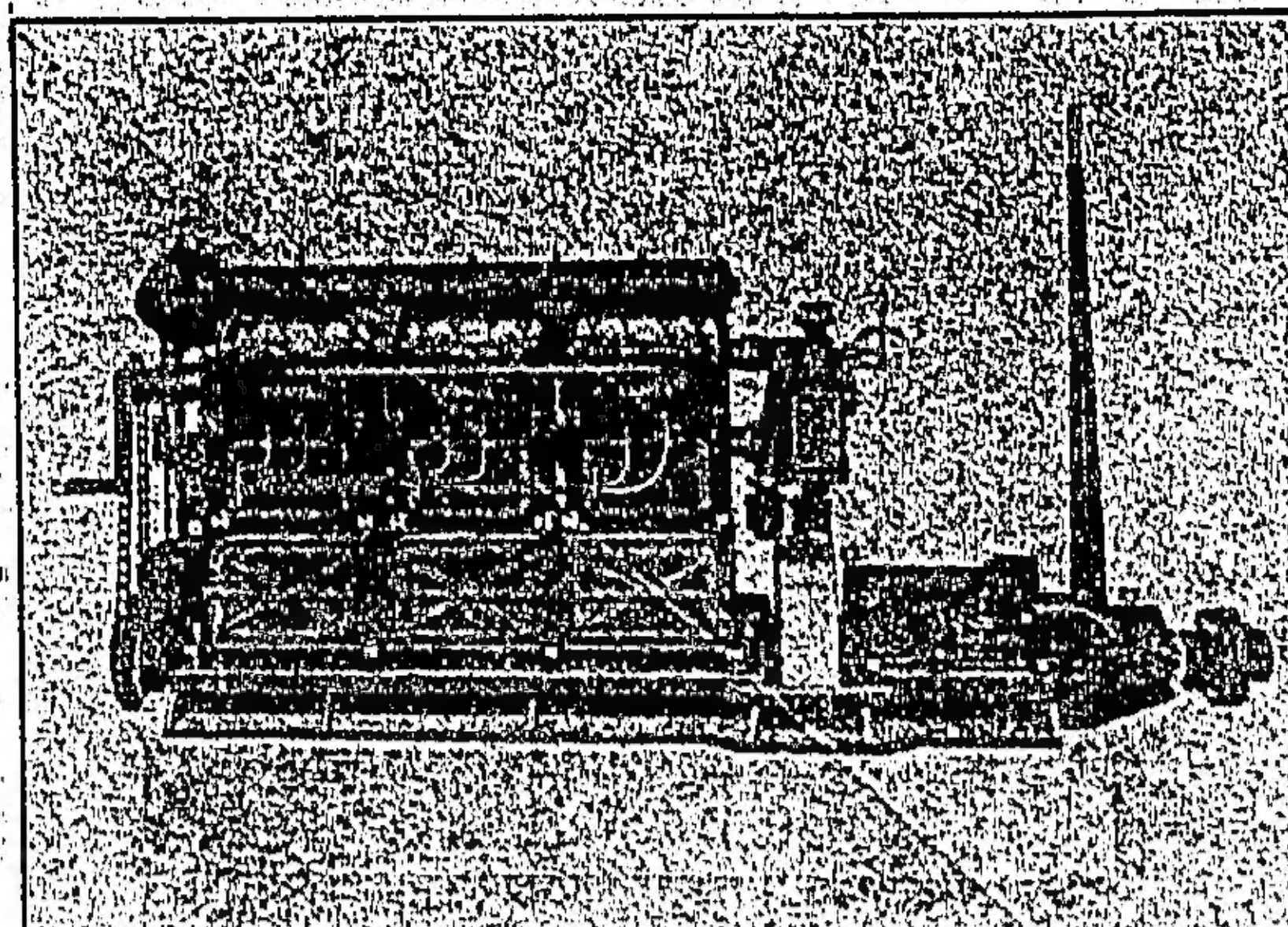
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South China Morning Post.

The Battle Front.

The most recent reports from the Franco-Belgian front are more encouraging than any we have had since the precipitate retreat of the Germans from their threatened attack upon Paris. We have had every reason for gratification with the progress made during the last three weeks of strenuous fighting. It has been slow progress, but it has been sure and, reading between the lines of despatches received this week, one can foresee a second great tie of the Germans in the not remote future. The Germans themselves admit that their raid in force along the northern coast of France, which was designed to check communications with England, has failed. Unwilling to give the allies credit, they blame the inundation of the country, which, they say, has rendered movement in that direction impossible.

Daily Press.

The Outbreaks at Waichow.

We do not know what special reasons may have induced President Yuan Shih-kai to issue a Proclamation the other day denouncing Sun Yat-sen as a charlatan, but it seems very much like flogging a dead horse. It is true that China is far from "settled" yet; revolutionary disturbances are frequently being reported from various parts of the country, but they do not appear to be of such a character as to justify any anxiety. These so-called outbreaks—such as that in the Waichow district, reported in another column—are unlikely to develop into widespread revolution. If these disturbances by the criminal classes are instigated, as alleged, by revolutionaries, they are carried out with no political object, except to create difficulties for the Government. The general character of these disturbances is pure brigandage, and by no stretch of imagination can the groups who engage in these enterprises be regarded as patriots.

China Mail.

The "Silent Pressure" of Our Navy.

One after another of the German wireless stations have been destroyed, so that, with the destruction of the last of these, there will be withdrawn from the naval operations the greater part of the influence of this new engineering development. It is important, however, to reflect that of a British merchant fleet consisting of 4,000 vessels engaged in overseas trade only a comparatively insignificant number have been captured and sunk at sea by these commerce destroying ships, while 70 more were detained in German ports at the outbreak of the war. In the case of the German merchant fleet, which is enormously smaller, 95 ships were detained in British ports at the outbreak of the war, and 92 have since been captured, making a total of 187 vessels. The loss of the armoured merchant cruisers Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Cap Trafalgar—both important ships in the German passenger service—is further proof of our sea supremacy. The sinking of the latter by the Germanian, British merchant cruiser, is an event which goes some way to prove the effectiveness of merchant ships for commerce protection.

£1,800 For a Trawler's Catch.

All previous records in connection with the Hull fishing industry were broken on September 23, by the trawler Lane. The vessel had fished off the coast of Iceland, and her catch realised £1,800, or £200 more than the previous record figure. In this instance, however, the owners were helped by the keen demand for fish from London.

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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
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GENERAL NEWS.

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

As a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* first recorded, our troops arrived in France singing "It's a long way to Tipperary." The history of this now famous song is related by Mr. Bert Feldman, of Messrs. B. Feldman & Co., the publishers of the song. The song was taken to Messrs. Feldman in September, 1912, by Mr. Jack Judge, the author, who is a vaudeville singer and songwriter. He told Mr. Feldman that although he was singing the song with much success he could not find a publisher for it. One publishing house returned the song with the opinion that it was worthless. Mr. Feldman, after making a few alterations in the song, published it. At first it did not do well. "I ultimately induced Miss Florrie Forde to produce 'Tipperary' at the Isle of Man last summer. This, to my mind, was the 'psychological moment' in its career, for its success was electrical, and the thousands of visitors took it and made it their own. From this eventful night of July 21, 1913, the popularity of the song has grown until 'Tipperary' is today in world-wide demand.

Singapore Export Regulations.

A Singapore Gazette Extraordinary was issued last week making some alterations in the regulations regarding the export of certain articles from the Colony. The main effect of the alterations is that manufactured rubber and motor tyres are amongst a number of other things which may only be exported (as far as European Continental ports are concerned) to France, Russia (except Baltic sea), Spain and Portugal, whilst raw rubber, graphite and saddle, craght or pack animals, may only be exported to British ports.

Muslim Loyalty.

The following resolutions were recently unanimously passed at a meeting of the Mahomedans of Cutch:—"That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Cutch, emphatically protests against the mischievous lies published by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* and the *North German Gazette*, and vehemently contradicts the statement that a deep feeling of revolt against England prevails among the Mahomedans of India. That this meeting solemnly declares to the world the contented and unflinching loyalty of the Mahomedans of India to the British throne and assures the Government of India and His Majesty the King-Emperor of their loyal co-operation and support during the time of Britain's trouble."

Gharri or Motor?

Is the ubiquitous ticea-gharri doomed in Calcutta? asks the *Englishman*, which states:—"Judging from the large number of taxis now plying for hire in the streets, this seems a very likely contingency. One also hears that the number of new ticea-gharris built for hiring purposes shows an ominous decline. The ousting of the ticea-garri by the motor-vehicle will, however, be a slow process in Calcutta. This is partly due to the fact that the ticea-garri is a more economical mode of locomotion, as far as fares are concerned. If someone, however, were to undertake the taxi-business on a large scale, the last ticea-garri would soon be in the museum."

Provisional Capitals.

The temporary transfer of the seat of government is by no means uncommon in time of war. The step has now been taken on three occasions during the present campaign, the Servians having transferred their capital from Belgrade to Nish as soon as the Austrians began the bombardment of the former city, while the temporary Belgian capital has been Antwerp. During the American Civil War, the Confederate Government removed their original seat of government from Richmond, Va., to Georgia, and President Kruger's successive changes of his capital in the South African campaign would furnish material for a modern *Odyssey*. And every schoolboy knows that Oxford served temporarily as the Royalist seat of government during our own Civil War.

NOTICE

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VILLA AND CARRANZA.

Final Hostile Messages.

Washington, September 24.—Rafael Zubaran, head of the local Constitutionalist agency, re-issued the following statement, in which are included the telegrams which "passed between Villa and Carranza leading up to the break between the rival chiefs:

"I am hopeful that the present conflict between the First Chief, Venustiano Carranza, and General Villa will be peacefully and satisfactorily composed for the reason that there is no real cause for its existence. I trust that when General Villa re-considers his rash action he will disavow it for the genuine welfare of his country and in furtherance of its complete pacification."

It is apparent from the text of the following telegrams exchanged between Carranza and Villa that the latter had no real grounds for his position and that a peaceful arrangement between them will be found:

Mexico City, September 22, 1914.

Rafael Zubaran, Washington. I transmit you herewith information obtained by me in a telegraphic conference with El Paso. When Obregon arrived in Chihuahua, Villa was angry because Hill's troops had not left Sonora and he asked Obregon to issue orders for the immediate withdrawal of these troops. Obregon replied he would not do this unless Villa ordered Mayrana's troops to be placed under the command of General Cutral. This Villa refused to do.

When Obregon remained firm in his stand Villa became infuriated and ordered a guard to take Obregon out and shoot him. Obregon fearlessly told Villa that if it was necessary for him to give up his life to obtain the pacification of his country he would gladly do so. Obregon's secretary cried out to Villa: "How can you shoot a disarmed guest?" Rafael Madero added his entreaties and the execution did not take place.

Obregon is to be kept in Chihuahua until Hill leaves Sonora with his troops. If Hill checks Mayrana, Obregon will be shot. Julio Madero carries the order for the withdrawal of Hill's troops. Compliance with it is the only way that the life of Obregon can be saved.

(Signed) V. CARRANZA.
Villa to Carranza.
Following the receipt of this intelligence, Carranza ordered the closing of the railroads north of Aguas Calientes. When Villa was informed of this move he sent the following telegram to Carranza:
Chihuahua, September 22, 1914.—I have just been informed that, following an order from headquarters, the railroad traffic north of Aguas Calientes has been discontinued. This order is an act which shows hostility towards the division of the north; it is absolutely unjustifiable and one for which I can find no reason. I am requesting you to give me an immediate explanation of this matter so I may know how to act.

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris; once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firm of OLIVAN-BREVE, DOUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

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Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

"WITHOUT REGRET."

Heroic Priest Shot by Germans.

The heroic death of Abbe Delebecque, curate of Mainz, is described in the *Echo de Paris*. The Abbe, who had gone to a religious ceremony, was bicycling back to Mainz, when he was arrested by a German patrol. The Abbe was searched by soldiers, who found some letters given him by French soldiers for their families.

He was court-martialled at midnight and sentenced to death for spying.

The priest confessed to a German chaplain, and spent his last night in praying at the front altar of St. Nicholas Church at Valenciennes. He took the communion, and then started on foot towards Dampierre, where he was going to be executed. While walking he recited the prayers for the dying.

It was five o'clock in the morning. When he arrived at the spot for the execution he knelt down and handed over to the German officer a letter for his mother saying, "I am offering my life for France without regret."

A few minutes afterwards he fell down pierced by twelve bullets. The inhabitants of Dampierre piled up stones in the shape of a cross, and strewed flowers over the martyr's grave. The *Echo de Paris* adds: "This is the seventh priest in the diocese of Cambrai shot by the Germans."—Reuter.

The states and cities through which the railroad passes will suffer considerable damage by this order. It is necessary to remedy this condition as soon as possible. I am awaiting your immediate reply.

Carranza to Villa.
To this communication Carranza replied as follows: Mexico City, September 22, 1914.—Before answering your message, which I have just received, I desire an explanation of your conduct towards General Obregon in Chihuahua.

Villa to Carranza.
Villa sent the following telegram in answer to this request: Chihuahua, September 22, 1914.—In answer to your message I hereby inform you that General Obregon and other generals of this division left last night for

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the capital with the purpose of taking up important matters in connection with the general situation of the republic; but in view of the course you have taken, which shows an avowed desire to place obstacles in the way of reaching a satisfactory arrangement of all difficulties and to hinder the obtaining of the peace we all so much desire, I have given orders for them to discontinue their trip and to halt at Texcon.

Consequently, I inform you that this division will not take part in the convention which you have called and I also inform you that the Division of the North

no longer recognises you as the first chief of the republic. You are at liberty to pursue any course that may please you.
(Signed) FRANCISCO VILLA.

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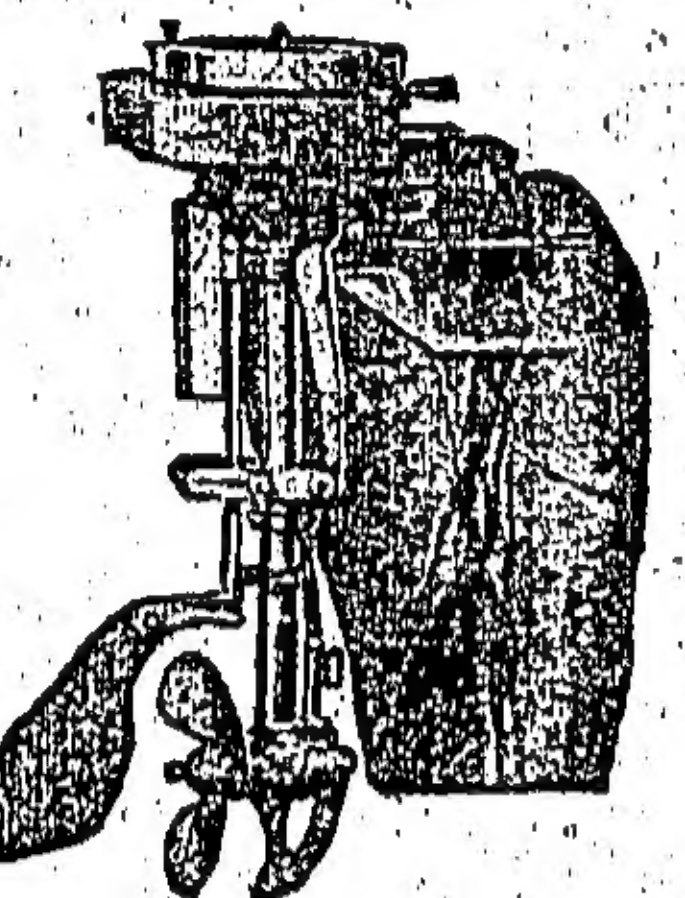


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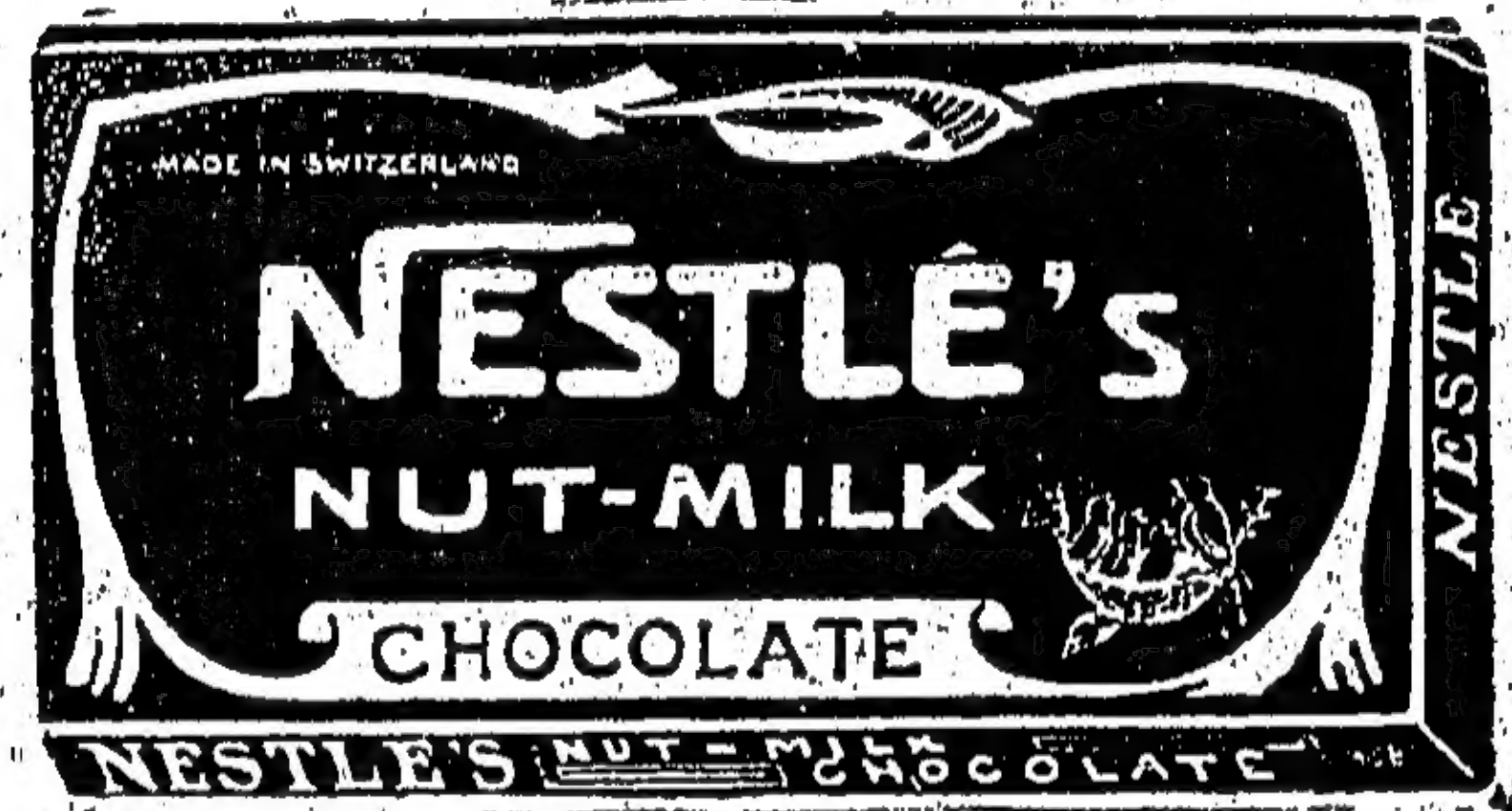
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

A WISE MOVEMENT.

In taking note the other day of the commercial opportunities presented to Britain by the disabilities from which Germany is suffering in consequence of the war, we spoke of the need of technical men being trained to a knowledge of the language and local conditions of the particular parts of the world upon which attention should be concentrated. It will not now be out of place to mention the steps which are being taken to start on its active career the School of Oriental Studies—in other words, Oriental languages—in London. It will be recalled that when the project was mooted, it aroused a deal of interest, and it is satisfactory to know that already substantial sums, amounting in all to £7,250 yearly, have been promised towards the total of £14,000 laid to be the annual sum necessary to keep the school going. The movement has Government support, its executive appeal committee is composed of men of position and influence, and it is hoped that teaching will be able to be commenced some time next year.

In the past very many movements have been set on foot to advance interest in Oriental studies, but heretofore the subject has been dealt with as one of academic or political interest only, the devotees to which must necessarily be limited. Under the new School it is intended to regard the matter as one of commercial importance, having wide and direct interests and immediate monetary value. The *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* is most enthusiastic in supporting the new movement, and it expresses the hope that the stimulus given to the acquisition of Oriental languages by the commercial community will be supported by the banking and commercial firms dealing with the East.

There can be no doubt whatever that in the past British trade representatives in the East have been handicapped in comparison with men from other countries, inasmuch as, in the majority of cases, they have been largely ignorant of the language of the people with whom they were brought into contact, whilst their rivals have been taught to speak, and in some cases to read, the language. The attempts made to meet the conditions of modern commerce on our part have been few, and, from want of encouragement and opportunity, our young men have often been sent abroad badly equipped for their duties. The proposed School has been likened, in the appeals made on its behalf, to "a new pillar of Commerce and Empire." Certainly on commercial and imperial lines it can do a great work, and it is to be wished for it that it will be firmly established and enjoy a useful career.

The Harbour Moorings.

Despite the opposition of the Unofficial element, the Government scheme of acquiring the moorings in the Harbour is to go through, and we are gratified to think that this is so. The present system—or lack of system—by which companies owning small boats retain the best anchorage in many instances, to the prejudice of the owners of big liners, is altogether anomalous, and has nothing to recommend it. The new arrangement will work in the general interests of shipping, in no respect more than in making it impossible, as at present, for good anchorages to be idle merely because boats of a particular line do not happen to be in port. It will provide systematic control where at present there is no system at all. Another Generous Offer.

A day or two ago, in this column, we spoke of tricks of advertisers. Here is another interesting example, which appears—we are sorry to note—in a Home paper of exceedingly high standing. Some philanthropist, address unknown, offers, "a unique opportunity" for training and work "as author and journalist" to any gentleman with literary tastes and talents. This gentleman "must have £500," £100 of this will go, as premium, but the remainder will be under the gentleman's own control. In that case we don't quite understand the necessity for his having the five hundred. It is a lamentable fact that many a man or woman gets roped in by this species of advertisement, for the "itch for writing" is a disease of which the world never seems to get cured. Thousands of persons, with no more bent for authorship than they have for aerobatics, are willing to make almost any sacrifice for the sake of seeing themselves in print. Many of these regard themselves as "gifted" from the start, and therefore as having no need for study or instruction. If they are lucky enough to have no money to spare for unscrupulous publishers their troubles are soon over, for the time comes when they grow tired of wasting good paper and ink on matter destined for the wastepaper basket.

Instruction in Writing. Truth and one or two other Home papers have, on various occasions, exposed the frauds who profess to teach authorship, but apparently some of them are still carrying on their old game. How is it that it does not occur to the dupes of such persons that no amount of tuition will make a man competent to earn his bread and cheese by writing? Of course one can learn grammar and syntax, but these things are presupposed to have formed part of one's early schooling. Beyond this, however, everything must be a question of steady practice—laid upon a foundation of something in the nature of originality and "the gift of the gab." Even a wide general knowledge is no guarantee that a man will ever be able to write. We have known men who have done really big things at Oxford or Cambridge, who could not pen an original article (that any sane editor or publisher would buy) if their lives depended on it; and we have known others whose grammar was shaky and whose general education had been more than neglected, who could yet turn out work that was as near great as makes no odds. After all, how much tuition in the gentle art of writing did Casanova the cowherd get?

France's Gold.

Paris, Oct. 4.

The French Minister for Finance, M. Ribot, states that the financial situation is favourable.

The gold reserve in the Bank of France is \$162,000,000, and the silver reserve \$12,760,000.

M. Ribot hopes to re-open the Bourse conjointly with the reopening of the London Stock Exchange.

Wilding Volunteers.

London, Oct. 4.

Anthony Wilding, the famous Australian tennis player, who, with Norman Brookes, won the Davis Cup again for Australasia some weeks ago, has volunteered for service, and has been appointed a lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

DAY BY DAY.

"HE THAT HATH KNOWLEDGE SEARETH HIS WORDS."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63; fine.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Closes to-day at 5 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.7-10d.
Chinese Passengers.
The a.s. *Chusan* brought up from Singapore 1,273 Chinese passengers.

The "Bluebird."
The gala performance of the "Bluebird" takes place to-morrow night, and a great success is anticipated.

A Crowded List.
There were no fewer than ninety-one cases on the list of the Summary Court to-day, and of these nine were for the maximum claim allowed in Summary Jurisdiction—\$1,000.

Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith.
The *Straits Echo* reports that Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, formerly of Hongkong, is laid up with an attack of fever and is unable to attend court.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 24 amounted to 49,370.54 tons and the sales during the period to 46,039.12 tons.

Inspector Fined.
Inspector O. Tuomson, of the Sanitary Department, was summoned this morning for allowing his dog to stray in Caine Lane without having its muzzle on. Mr. Melbourne fined the defendant \$5.

Ran Into Telephone Pole.
This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. K. Wood, a Chinese was charged with doing damage to a pole, the property of the Telephone Company, by running into it with his truck. Evidence was given to the effect that damage to the extent of \$25 was done, and his Worship made an order for the defendant to compensate the Company to that amount.

Diver in Distress.
Mahomet Warsommer, who was recently sent to the house of detention, was charged with absenting himself therefrom, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, this morning, at the Police Court. Inspector MacDonald explained that the man had been a diver in Suez, but his occupation had been prohibited and he had come out East to try his luck. He gave himself up at the Police Station last night. He was sent to prison for fourteen days.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The following are selected to play for the Navy versus The Hongkong Club, to-morrow, Sunday the 7th instant, at Happy Valley, on the Naval Ground; kick-off at 3.45 p.m.:—

Team:—Ribble, Hurdin, Monday, Adams, and Nicholls, Rosario, Ashby, and Card. Tamar: Campbell, Hopper, Raddick, Fennimore, and Rawlings.

Reserves:—Ribble, Benge and Smith, Tamar: Martin.

Anyone unable to play is requested to inform the Manager, Association Football Team, H.M.S. Tamar, without delay.

"War on Vandals."

Rome, Sept. 30.

The Belgian Deputy, M. Lorand, delivered a lecture at Bologna yesterday in the presence of a large audience. Several Italian speakers who addressed the gathering spoke of Italian sympathy for Belgium, and declared that, if necessary Italy would abandon her attitude of neutrality. After the lecture a crowd of several thousand people marched through the streets shouting "War on the vandals!"

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TSINGTAU'S FATE SEALED.

Men and Money Winning the Fight for the Allies.

Tsingtau is fast approaching its doom. A few days ago we were told that the British and Japanese bombardment had proved so effective that all the forts save two had been silenced, and it is clear from the latest telegrams that the assault now is nearing its final stages. Shelling is being continued in most vigorous fashion, and already one of the two forts left—and the strongest at that—has been reduced almost to atoms. The Japanese troops are doing fine work, too, their latest achievement being to capture no fewer than 800 prisoners, to say nothing of the destruction of twenty-six guns. The defenders must seriously feel such a drain as that, and it can surely be only a few days now before the sponge is thrown up. It was, of course, sheer madness for the Germans to try to hold out against the besieging forces, but the Kaiser has spoken and the sacrifice must be made. However, the drama will soon be over.

Wearing Down the Enemy.

The battle is still raging violently in France and Belgium, but with small advantage to the enemy. The British troops are still in contact with the Germans, and the latter must by this time be learning to have a wholesome respect for our men. The official account dealing with the attack on our line speaks of the enemy having been repulsed everywhere with the heaviest slaughter, and adds that the maintenance of our unbroken line has greatly discouraged the Germans. So far as mere numbers go, the German forces are formidable, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that they lack many of the essentials of a good army, and, what is more, they are having to fight an enemy whose efficiency is strengthened by success. Anyhow, it is as plain as plain could be that the Kaiser's men can make no real impression on the tough Brits and the stubborn Frenchman. The enemy is now reduced to the making of spasmodic local attacks—a general offensive movement all along the front is now out of the question—and as these are continually being repulsed, the enemy must in course of time be worn down. The failure of these efforts must in the long run tell on the morale of the German Army.

The Sins of War.

If there is one fact which stands out more than another in the present crisis it is the constant proofs we have had since the war broke out that Britain does not lack the money wherewith to wage the conflict. And this is all the more important when we bear in mind that the financial factor is probably the biggest, or will prove so before the struggle is over. We have already been able to lay our hands on big votes for war purposes and whenever we have called for applications for Treasury Bills the amounts required have been subscribed many times over. The same story is again told to-day, in the announcement to the effect that the demand for fifteen million sterling has met with such a response that no less a sum than twenty-seven millions was offered. As Mr. Lloyd George remarked recently, it is the "silver bullets" which will win this war; and happily Great Britain has a plentiful supply of these.

Loyalty in the Prisons.

"Convicts in one prison, I am told, are voluntarily working two and a half hours overtime to provide Army requisites, and their prisoners have implored the governor to find them something to do after their regulation tasks are done," writes a correspondent to the *Daily Mail*. "There are hundreds of first offenders. One of these men enlisted and thus earn their liberty."

A WAR-MAKER.

Some Further Remarks on Nietzsche.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

Since the *Telegraph* printed a short article, under the above heading, Home papers have arrived which announce that yet another work on Friedrich Nietzsche has been published. The author, this time, is M. Georges Brandes, the well-known *Littérateur*. What he has to tell us can scarcely be summed up in the one-column review contained in a Home paper, but we can gather sufficient, from one or two brief quotations given by the *Manchester Guardian*, to realise that this worshipper of the pseudo-philosopher is not quite unqualified in his praise.

For Nietzsche's biographers or commentators—even partial ones—to have the temerity to criticise him "unfavourably" is not altogether a new thing. Indeed, so far as we know, his sister's life of him is about the only one in existence (save, of course, a thousand and one extravagant petty brochures penned by wild worshippers of whom nobody ever heard) which is entirely laudatory. Even Mr. Bernard Shaw, keenest of Nietzscheans (as witness his airy remarks about "Tand Shakespeare") dares at times to say that his Master is not sound on questions of Socialism, and Mr. Stober Orage, another votary, has said the same.

Nietzsche and his Contemporaries. M. Brandes takes our friend "Zaratustra" to task on a similar point. "I am a little hurt," he writes "at the offhand and impetuous pronouncements against such phenomena as socialism and anarchism. The anarchism of Prince Kropotkin, for instance, is no stupidity."

Nor does he stop at Nietzsche's Socialism. To quote the *Manchester Guardian* "he suggests that jealousy, as well as ignorance, may have entered into Nietzsche's abuse of contemporary prisms and things."

Those who have been at the trouble of perusing the wearisomely blatant paper turned out by "Herr Superman" will see little reason for M. Brandes' confining himself to "suggesting" these things. Spite against, and virulent abuse of, every man who was better known to the reading world than himself are to be found, in plenty, in every one of his books. Herbert Spencer's sociology was rocky; Darwin's, Huxley's, and even Haeckel's, science was purple; Strauss, Wagner and his former pet, Schopenhauer, were boobies, hypocrites and numskulls, while no word was bad enough for Kant—possibly because Kant had said a great deal that Nietzsche tried to say, but had said it far better and had put it in a more rational manner.

"War Justifies any Cause." So far as can be judged from the review, the rest of M. Brandes' book is favourable—a point which it is not easy to understand, inasmuch as he is an avowed socialist, while Nietzsche's doctrines are as far away from socialism as North is from South. M. Brandes is strongly against war, while Nietzsche says somewhere, and in so many words, that, while Christians and Socialists argue that "a good cause may justify even war," he—Obermann!—prefers to argue that "war justifies any cause." Socialists, too, teach that man should help his fellows; Nietzsche tells us that the greatest and most contemptible of crimes is human pity; and so forth; scores of similar parallels could be cited.

While on the subject of Nietzsche, it may not be amiss to point out what seems to have been neglected in many books and articles dealing with him; namely: that the effect which he produces on the German is totally different from that on the Britisher, American or Frenchman; and one would be glad to meet with a satisfactory explanation of the fact. Perhaps this difference will be more easily expressed from the present writer's own experience. He has met some dozens of ardent Nietzscheans; those who were British, American or French were, without exception, effeminate.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT TSINGTAU.

An Outpost Melee.

The hospital-ship *Kosai Maru*, arrived at Ujina on the 22nd instant, with thirteen invalids on board, says the *Japan Chronicle*. One of these, a wounded soldier named Sugimura Kanekichi, told a Press representative that at about three o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant he arrived at the advanced post about eight miles from Tsimo, where the Japanese, having mounted guns on a hill, opened fire. The enemy responded, and a severe artillery duel ensued. This continued till the afternoon, when, the enemy having got the range accurately, and becoming too dangerous, the Japanese firing-party were ordered to retire.

Sergeant Terao and five men, while going down a hill, met a party of three Germans—a lieutenant, a non-commissioned officer, and a private. Sergeant Terao and the German officer immediately fired their revolvers at each other, but the sergeant missed, and the German's revolver did not go off at all. Throwing it away, the lieutenant went for the sergeant with his fist, and a lively melee ensued. The Germans were overpowered, and as each Japanese soldier was provided with six feet of hemp cord for drawing water, they easily secured their prisoners.

The officer then gave his word that if he were untied he would not try to escape, and the party marched down the hill. So long as their arms and legs were free, said Sugimura, the Germans did great execution, but when the Japanese caught hold of them they soon got them under. It was in this scuffle that Sugimura got the damaged leg that resulted in his being sent home.

isate to the point of desecration, puny in body and in mind, and all too ready to cover their non-moral outlook on life by appeals to their Master's "Evil be thou my Good" doctrine. Of course, as good Nietzscheans, they would argue that might was the only right, but, in every case it happened to be, physically, about the last persons in this world capable of exercising such a right.

The German Nietzschean.

With the German Nietzschean it was quite another thing. Certainly many of these were slack enough in point of moral fibre, but they had what the others had not: virility and muscularity. It was as though the only part of Nietzsche's teaching that weighed seriously with them was his advocacy of brute force. When one meets such persons in a British possession one finds them ready to forget their high mission of "blood and iron" for a season—a piece of self-sacrifice on their part due, doubtless, to the fact that the thick-headed Britisher is apt to misunderstand such high-toned sentiments and to "bash" the man who gets on stilts on the subject. But what are they like in their own country, or in their own universities, where there are non-Nietzscheans who happen to be physical weaklings and therefore fair game for the bully? What—above all—are they like at this present moment? Many of these youths are now officers or men in the German army; and, though it is but justice to say that, from the writer's knowledge of them, they will certainly put up a good fight against men, one may be sure that their Nietzschean philosophy will stand them in fine stead when it comes to making war on women and children; to killing the wounded, torturing prisoners or to burning villages. Pity it is that Nietzsche could not have lived long enough (and by the way he spent the last years of his life in a lunatic asylum—a statement which it scarcely seems necessary to make) to see how admirably his teaching "worked" when put into practice. With all his faults and all his madness he was a very great poet, and essentially an artist. How would the canonising of Rhelms cathedral have appealed to the artistic and poetic soul of him, one wonders?

PRINTING COMPANY'S
AFFAIRS.Some lat resting Claims
Mentioned.

The affairs of the City Printing Company, Ltd., occupied the attention of the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Hazeland, this morning, when three claims were mentioned.

The first was an action brought by Mr. R. O. Faithfull to recover \$1,000.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewins and Needham, appeared for the defendant Company.

Mr. Needham asked for an order for discovery of documents and an adjournment for a fortnight.

Mr. Faithfull said that a week would be ample. He could give particulars in an hour. The other side had a letter from him as far back as September 30, telling them what his claim was, and up to the present he had received no answer. He could give them particulars in an hour, and he submitted that a week's adjournment would be sufficient. He would also like to know who was in training Mr. Needham as he, the speaker, was the Company's solicitor.

Mr. Needham:—I have been instructed, I have the writ here.

The Puisne Judge:—Are you entitled to ask that?

Mr. Faithfull:—I am entitled to grow; I am solicitor for the Company and have been managing director for the past seven months.

Mr. Needham:—It is hardly likely that my clients, the City Printing Company, would instruct my friend, who is suing them—(laughter).

Mr. Faithfull said that he had raised a similar question in a case in which Mr. Dixon was concerned.

His Lordship:—I will not take much notice of that.

Mr. Faithfull:—I know you didn't, my Lord; I won the case, and they had to pay costs—(laughter).

The case was adjourned for a week.

The second case concerned a claim by Messrs. Cooper and Co., for \$72.

Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. O'Almada and Mason, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. O. Faithfull defended.

Mr. Faithfull consented to judgment, but later said he did not quite know his position. His friend, Mr. Needham, was appearing for the Company in another action, though he (Mr. Faithfull) was the Company's solicitor. He did not know whether he ought to consent to judgment.

Mr. Mason pointed out that Mr. Faithfull was also managing director and as such could consent to judgment.

Mr. Faithfull:—Well, my friend will have to wait for his money—(laughter).

In the third case, Mr. A. R. Ellis is suing the Company to recover the sum of \$800, alleged to be due for wages.

Mr. G. R. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almada & Co.'s office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. O. Faithfull for the defendant Company.

Mr. Faithfull applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Heywood said that although Mr. Faithfull appeared for the Company he had issued a writ against them and wanted to get his money through. It was a very simple case.

Mr. Faithfull denied that the case was a simple one; when the facts came out there would be a lot of things to go into.

Mr. Heywood:—This is a way to get a delay and get his claim in first.

Mr. Faithfull:—I shall be in a position, when the case is tried, to show you what defence we have got—that the plaintiff received nearly \$1,000 during January and February and not the penny piece did he put into the bank, and now he has the effrontery to come here and ask for arrears of salary.

Mr. Heywood:—My friend has entered a writ for \$1,000.

Mr. Faithfull:—We know all

MESSRS SETNA'S
REPORT.

Trade Still Rules Quiet.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co. report as follows:—

Bengal Opium:—No sales are reported. Market quiet. Clearances:—1 chest of Patna New, 14 chests of Patna Old, and 3 chests of Banarès New, in all about 18 chests. Unsold stock:—121 chests of Patna New, 620 chests of Patna Old, 190 chests of Banarès New, and 116 chests of Banarès Old, in all about 1,047 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—18 chests of Patna New, 55 chests of Patna Old, 15 chests of Banarès New and 40 chests of Banarès Old, in all about 128 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New, \$9,325; Patna Old, \$9,200; Banarès New, \$9,050; Banarès Old, \$8,925.

Malwa Opium:—Ruled quiet, and sales are reported of only 4 chests at \$8,500 per picul. Clearances during the fortnight about 59 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 987 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is about 70 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa Opium, \$8,500 to \$8,800.

Cotton:—No sales are reported, market extremely quiet.

Indian Yarn:—During the past fortnight market ruled weak and with the anxiety of importers to quit, coupled with the slackness of demand amongst the Chinese, prices gave way \$1 to \$2 per bale on previous sales. Fortnightly sales, in all about 5,160 bales, comprising 25 bales of No. 8s, 150 bales of No. 10s, 250 bales of No. 12s, and 100 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 52,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 28,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 300 bales at \$121 to \$125 per bale.

Sundry Articles:—There is no change to report. Market ruled weak. Though the rates of exchange are declining, importers are free, and in imports sales are reported in apricots at \$21 (per picul), bellum at \$7 (per picul), borax at \$23 (per picul), gum alibum at \$14 to \$21 (per picul), kiamis at \$26 to \$29 (per picul), and patchuck at \$115 (per picul). Taking advantage of the low rate of exchange the exporters came forward in the market and made purchases, it is reported, in green beans at \$4 to \$5 (per picul), white beans at \$5 to \$6 (per picul), cassia at \$11 to \$12 (per picul), galangal at \$7 (per picul), turmeric at \$10 to \$11 (per picul), zedoary at \$24 to \$28 (per picul), fire-crackers at \$7 to \$10 (per case), and preserves at \$4 to \$6 (per case of 6 jars).

For the Relief Fund.

It is proposed to publish in Calcutta, through Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., a magazine on the lines of the well-known publication, *Printers' Pica*. The proceeds of the sale of the magazine are to go to the Relief Fund and as a number of gift donations artists and writers have agreed to contribute, the sales should be large and the profits considerable.

about that. It is all very well to talk about fixing an early date, and I ask your Lordship to adjourn the case for a week. This is a case where I want pleadings, discovery and interrogatories.

Mr. Heywood:—You can have them now; I ask for an early date. His Lordship:—Do you suggest that he has taken the money?

Mr. Faithfull:—I do, my Lord; he has not paid a penny into the bank, although the agreement on which he relies states that all money received by the manager should be paid into the bank every day.

His Lordship suggested that there was a way of dealing with that matter.

Mr. Faithfull said that the plaintiff had received \$900 from one customer alone.

The case was adjourned for one week.

WAR POINTERS.

An Amsterdam telegram states that Prince Henry of the Netherlands visited the British wounded sailors in hospital at Ymuiden.

Three hundred and fourteen German prisoners passed through Dublin on September on their way to detention barracks.

Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," is not a prisoner of war (says a Reuter telegram from Amsterdam), although living in Vienna.

On September 28, The Admiralty announced with regret that it was again necessary to close the port of Southampton to commercial traffic.

According to a Reuter telegram from Amsterdam it is stated that up to September 20 as many as 38,000 persons in the German forces had received the Iron Cross.

An anti-aircraft gun is a gun capable of being aimed at a very high angle. This also applied to a howitzer, but the anti-aircraft gun is not so ponderous, and fires comparatively small projectiles with considerable rapidity.

When the Belgian Government was transferred from Brussels to Antwerp, writes Reuter's correspondent from Ostend, one of the inhabitants of Brussels wrote upon the door of one of the looked-up Government offices: "Belgium closed pending an extension of premises."

A coastguard officer named Macleod was bayoneted and killed at a signal station on the cliffs near North Berwick by a sentry of the National Reserve. The sentry mistook the officer for some unauthorised person, and ran his bayonet through him.

The Admiralty has notified the South Wales Coal Conciliation Board that the Government do not at present require the collieries to continue working an extra hour under the emergency clause of the Eight Hour Day Act.

A statement in the *Gazette* shows that during the last week of September, 683,500 £1 notes and 1,126,000 10s. notes were issued, whilst 829,376 £1 notes and 225,323 10s. notes were cancelled. The notes now current represent a value of £27,721,394.

Mr. W. G. O. Gladstone, M.P. for the Kilmarnock Burghs, Squire of Hawarden, and grandson of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, has applied for a commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He is now at Wrexham undergoing a course of training.

The Press Bureau announces that the Right Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., who is going to the front, will resign his duties as Director of the Press Bureau from Saturday next. The Solicitor General, Sir Stanley Buckmaster K.C., M.P., has been appointed to succeed him, says the *Manchester Guardian* of September 25.

An important decision was come to by the Liverpool Education Committee, which passed an instruction to establish classes for the teaching of rifle shooting to boys and adults at miniature rifle ranges. It was decided to ask the Board of Education to recognise the classes, and the War Office to make a contribution towards the cost of the ranges and their equipment.

As a result of a curious affair at Cleethorpes a private of an infantry regiment has been admitted to the Grimsby Hospital suffering from a shot wound in the leg. According to the soldier's statement, he was on sentry duty shortly after midnight, and when near a temporary shelter erected or outpost work he was attacked from behind. His rifle was knocked from his grasp, and when he managed to shake off his assailant, finding himself unarmed, he took a hurried retreat to the guardroom. As he was running a shot was fired and he was hit in the leg. The wound was treated at the hospital, the man being sent to Lincoln to the Military Hospital.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

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85 & 95 cts. per lb.

IN THE COLDSTREAMS
TRENCH.

"We Made No Mistake."

A Coldstream Guardsman, writing of the fighting near the forest of Comiegne, compares the sight of the Germans issuing from the trees to a cup final crowd at the Crystal Palace.

"You couldn't miss them. Our bullets ploughed into them, but still they came for us. I was well entrenched, and my rifle got so hot I could hardly hold it. I was wondering if I should have enough bullets when a pal shouted, 'Up, Guards, and at 'em!' The next second he was rolled over with a nasty knock on the shoulder. He jumped up and hissed, 'Let me get at them!' His language was a bit stronger than that."

"When we really did get the order to get at them we made no mistake, I can tell you. They cringed at the bayonet, but those on our left wing tried to get round us, and after racing as far as we could for quite three hundred yards we cut up nearly every man who did not run away."

Referring to the cavalry, he writes: "You have read of the charge of the Light Brigade. It was nothing to our chaps. I saw two of our fellows who were unhorsed stand back to back and slash away with their swords, bringing down nine or ten of the panic-stricken devils. Then they got hold of the stirrup straps of a horse without a rider, and got out of the melée. This kind of thing was going on all day."

"In the afternoon I thought we should all get bowled over, as they came for us again in their big numbers. Where they came from, goodness knows; but as we could not stop them with bullets they had another taste of the bayonet. My captain, a fine fellow, was near to me, and as he fetched them down he shouted, 'Give them, socks, my lads! How many were killed and wounded I don't know; but the field was covered with them.'"

MISSING COAL.

Larceny Charge Falls.

Ho Sick, a woman, was charged at the Police Court, before Mr. J. B. Wood, this afternoon, with the larceny of one ton of coal, valued at \$10, from the Green Island Cement Company.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

Inspector Gordon said that on October 30, the defendant's junk, 1941, was employed by the Green Island Cement Co. to discharge a Japanese steamer of coal. The coal was weighed into her junk from the steamship, and they discharged it alongside the wharf, without its being weighed. The Company's watchman then went on board the junk and found a secret compartment in which was the coal. He was, however, unable to prove that the defendant was on board the junk; the foks had all absconded.

The case was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The creditors of the above named firm are hereby required to send their names and addresses and particulars of their claims to the undersigned who have been appointed Liquidators of the Hongkong Agency.

All persons indebted to the firm are required to pay their debts to the undersigned or to their duly authorised Agents, and are further notified that any payment otherwise than to the undersigned or to their duly authorised Agents will not be recognised.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

The creditors of the above named firm are hereby required to send their names and addresses and particulars of their claims to the undersigned who have been appointed Liquidators of the firm.

All persons indebted to the firm are required to pay their debts to the undersigned or to their duly authorised Agents, and are further notified that any payment otherwise than to the undersigned or to their duly authorised Agents will not be recognised.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

NOTICE.

By permission and only so far as may be necessary for the successful liquidation thereof, the following retail stores will remain open for business as heretofore:—
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LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
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BANK HOLIDAY.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY the 9th instant.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1914.

BANK HOLIDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY the 9th instant.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1914.

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Yasaka Maru (WEDNES., 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.)
Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.....
Sado Maru (TUES., 17th Nov., at noon.)
Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....
Hitachi Maru (FRI., 20th Nov., at noon.)
Capt. Sato T. 16,000

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon.....
Hakata Maru (SATUR., 7th Nov.)
Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.....
Kawachi Maru (FRIDAY, 16th Nov.)
Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.....
Kitano Maru (TUES., 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.)
Capt. Cope T. 16,000

SHAI and Kobe.....
Kawachi Maru (FRIDAY, 16th Nov.)
Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500

Kobe & Yokohama.....
Kitano Maru (TUES., 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.)
Capt. Cope T. 16,000

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000	11th February
Kashima	20,000	27th February
Mishima	16,000	11th March
Suwa	25,000	25th March
Atsuta	16,000	8th April
Yasaka	25,000	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000	6th May
Kitano	16,000	20th May
Fushima	25,000	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500	9th February
Yokohama	12,500	23rd February
Awa	12,500	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500	23rd March
Tamba	12,500	6th April
Aki	12,500	20th April
Sado	12,500	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	10th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & T'SIN	Huichow	19th Nov. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 6th Nov., 1914.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tambov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexiev, is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th November and expected to sail to Vladivostok via Japan on or about the 16th November.

This steamer has good passenger accommodation.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilmanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tikembang	SHAI	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tilpanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tiljatap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tililong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tilitroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'aki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Shiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The a.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA
CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	28th Nov.	14th Nov., 11 a.m.
St. Albans	12th Dec.	18th Dec., "
Eastern		8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haiching ... W. O. Passmore ... FRI., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 10th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haitan ... J. W. Evans ... SATUR., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun ... A. H. Stewart ... SUN., 8th Nov. at 10 a.m.
Haimun ... A. H. Stewart ... WED., 11th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Idle Tonnage.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters that out of a total of 2,400 ships of 5,480,000 tons gross owned by Germany, "only" about 250 of less than three-quarters of a million tons have been captured or detained by the Allies, the rest being either in home ports or, presumably, in neutral waters. The critics argue that ten per cent. of Germany's merchant fleet is not enough to seize, and although in this country they will probably be held to be right the effect of the war on the idle ships is considerably more than the absence of any trading profit, which by some is thought to constitute the main loss. Ships that are laid up have to pay certain port dues, which if not so heavy as when trading nevertheless mount up in the course of time. These charges vary in different ports, but if one assumes for the purposes of illustration that they amount with incidental charges to 6d. per ton per week this will serve to indicate the cost to German shipowners, even if the figure is an arbitrary one. These dues are usually payable on the net tonnage, which may roughly be taken as 60 per cent. of the gross, and on this basis the shipowners will have to find something like £75,000 a week. Now if one brings the subject nearer home and applies it to the "Fatherland," which is the biggest ship in the world, with a tonnage of 54,300 gross and 23,548 net (for passenger vessels have a relatively small net tonnage) she is costing the Hamburg-American line on the above basis something like £640 a week. What the exact figure is is not generally known, as so much depends upon the arrangement existing between the New York authorities and the company.

Ocean Passengers' Insurance.

Insurance on the lives of third class passengers and emigrants is being discussed generally in English shipping circles. The possibility of disaster at sea, involving great loss of life, is, of course, not to be ignored; but the principle of life insurance for ocean passengers, as in the case of insurance on cargo, should include all loss of life at sea, whether great or relatively small, as a result of disaster to the vessel or from unavoidable accident on shipboard. Loss of life at sea cannot be compensated for in general averages in the case of damage to or jettison of cargo. The ocean passenger takes his own risks of the perils of the sea and for loss of life from this cause those dependent on him have no recourse. In referring to this matter the London Shipping World states, "the views expressed by shipowners are not unfavourable, provided a workable scheme can be evolved and made international in its operation." One of the stronger arguments in its favour, our contemporary says, made at a recent meeting of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, "is that ship's cargo usually is fully insured; therefore, why should not passengers be made to insure themselves by means of a small premium paid with the passage money, and thus do away with the necessity of appealing to the public for aid whenever a disaster of any magnitude at sea happens." Our contemporary notes the view taken by certain members of the chamber of commerce that the proposal represents panic legislation. This, it says, "is certainly not wholly endorsed by those shipping men who are more particularly engaged in the passenger business, though it may be that the overwhelming loss of life in two or three recent disasters at sea has brought into prominence, momentarily, the great need there is for some such provision being made under government aegis. Nevertheless, as one shipowner says, the loss of the bread-winners in relatively minor sea calamities is as deserving of help as in cases where the loss of life is much greater; and hence, under a scheme of insurance, the dependents of these would always be assured of receiving a certain definite sum in place of uncertain charitable help."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Foochow	Taksang	Sat., 7th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via S'hai	Cheongshing	Tues., 10th Nov. at d'light
& Weihaiwei	Chunsang	Thur., 12th Nov. at noon
SANDAKAN	Fausang	Thur., 12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Yuensang	Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA		

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class

Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad

Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For Steamers Date of Departure.

LONDON & HULL.....Merionethshire.....24th Dec.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VERMONT, TACOMA & PLAND.....Glenroy.....24th Nov.

VIA HONOLULU.....

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe

and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS. CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets etc.

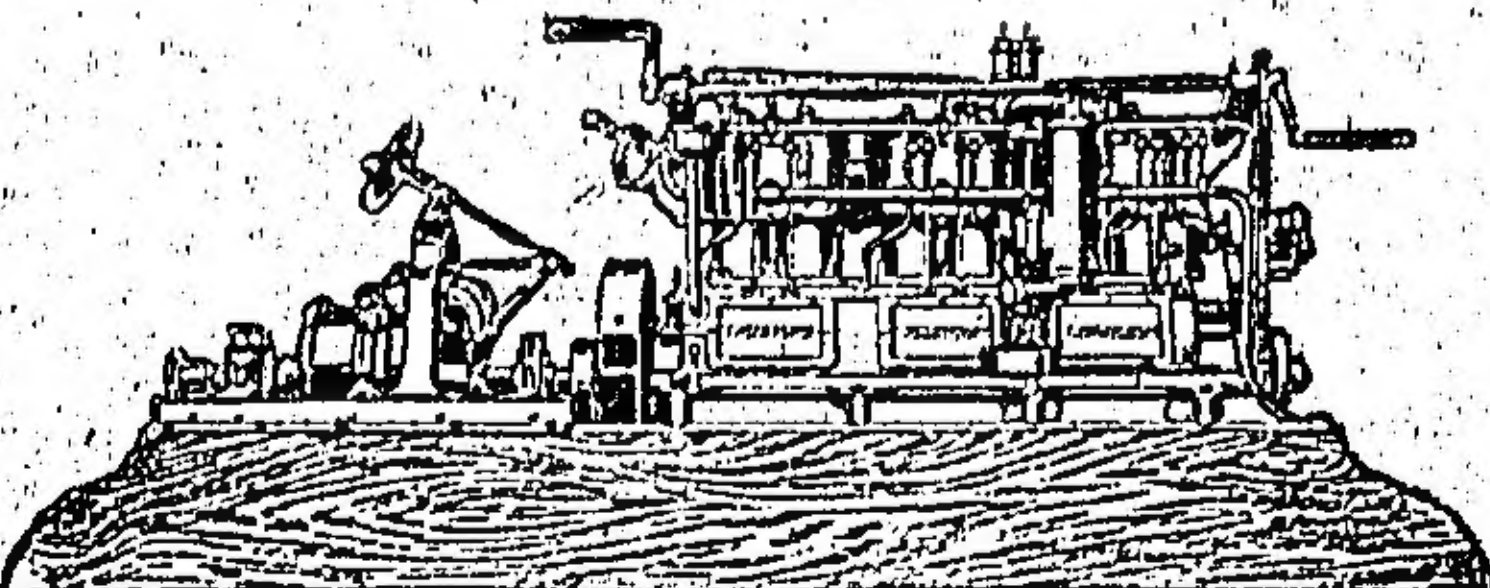
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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



Q.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK,"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Phenius	B. & S.	7, Nov.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9, Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
V'ia, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	25, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
Ports via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7, Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	10, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Naxoya	P. & O.	16, Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tamboy	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaljo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hsiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Jikambang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Typanna	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,522, D. R. Davis, 31st Oct.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.	Insta Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,844, S. Tominaga, 30th Oct.—Manila, 28th Oct. Gen —N. Y. K.	Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, G. E. Wake, 30th Oct.—Saigon, Rice—B. & S.	Patalla, Br. s.s. 3,501, J. R. Nisbet, 31st ult.—Chinkiang, 26th ult., Ballast —A. P. Co.	Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,228, Lloyd, 31st ult.— Bangkok, 24th ult., Rice—B. & S.	Panama Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,756, J. Kanoo, 1st inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—O. S. K.	Hue, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Cornelissen, 1st inst. K. O. Wan, 31st ult., Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Duneric, Br. s.s. 1,211, O. D. Logie, 2nd inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice— B. L.	Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 537, J. Robinson, 2nd inst.—Haiphong, 28th ult., Gen. —B. & S.	Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,221, T. Soga, 2nd inst.—Keebung, Gen.—D. & Co.	Atsuta Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,043, M. Yoshika, 2nd inst.—Yokohama, 30th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Fukia Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, H. Chisaki, 2nd inst.—Moji, 28th ult., Coal— M. B. K.	Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,327, K. Itsuno, 2nd inst.—Moji, 28th ult., Gen.— N. Y. K.	Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, J. Metherell, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.— B. & S.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,929, W. G. G. Lensk, 3rd inst.—Manila, 31st ult., Gen. —J. M. & Co.	Loksang, Br. s.s. 979, D. W. Ritchie, 3rd inst.—Hongkong, 31st ult., Salt— J. M. & Co.	Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,165, Sakai, 3rd inst.—Hongkong, 31st ult., Coal— Order.	Australien, Fr. s.s. 3,543, Canal, 3rd inst. —Marseilles, Gen.—M. M. Co.	Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,172, L. Hussey, 3rd inst.—Saigon, 30th ult., Rice— Chinese.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 2,000, J. Doyle, 4th inst.—Kwangton, Cement stone —S. T. & Co.	Halching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. O. Passmore, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Dalgi Maru, Jap. s.s. 645, S. Takushige, 4th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O. S. K.	Ningchow, Br. s.s. 5,836, H. L. Allen, 4th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult., Gen.— B. & S.	Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,200, H. S. Malkin, 4th inst.—Java, 28th ult., Sugar— J. M. & Co.	Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,289, V. MoLid- dell, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,134, R. W. Lloyd, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Ballast —B. & S.	Dainichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,932, W. Hu, ruki, 4th inst.—Moji, 29th ult., Coal— M. B. G. K.	Saint Fillans, Br. s.s. 2,307, John H. Franks, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Nankin, Br. s.s. 4,250, G. Manley, 5th inst. —Shanghai, 2nd inst., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Chengtu, Br. 1,338, Speed, 5th inst.— Swatow, 4th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
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TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

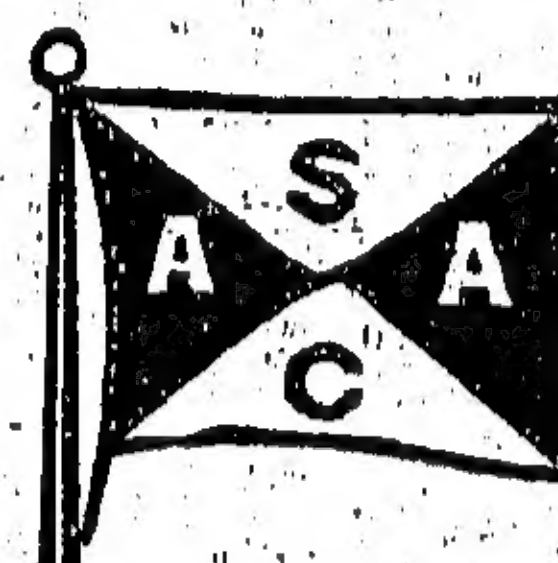
will be despatched as above on 5th November.

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	WINDS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....	700'	154' 0" (70' bottom)	50'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....	271'	75'	15' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon.....	254'	25' 0"	24'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon.....	280'	60'	24'	7' 6"
TAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock.....	650'	14'	50'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock.....	430'	24'	51'	7' 6"
Launceston Dock.....	225'	42'	51'	7' 6"

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

WAR ITEMS.

Restless Turkey.

Rome, Oct. 4.—Disquieting news is reported here with reference to the attitude of Turkey.

It is stated that an irade has been issued in Constantinople, appointing Admiral Sahon, a German, to the command of the Turkish fleet.

Thirty German commanders are also said to have been appointed.

Honours of War.

Copenhagen, Oct. 4.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes an account of a desperate hand-to-hand battle between French and German.

This is stated to have taken place at the capture of Fort Camp des Romains, into which the Germans were obliged to cut their way.

Bayonets and revolvers were used, the French fighting to the very last until only a few survivors were left.

The gallantry of the French so impressed the Germans that the survivors were allowed to retain their arms, and to march out with the honours of war.

As they did so the Germans cheered and saluted.

Well-known Journalist Killed.

Paris, Sept. 30.

The *Elclair* gives the name of Guy de Cassagnac, joint editor of the *Autorité*, among the list of those killed at the front.

The Destroyer of Louvain.

Paris, October 3.

The *Matin* publishes the following telegram from Amsterdam:—Major von Mantuffel, who ordered the burning of Louvain, is said to have been recalled.

Order Disarmed.

With regard to the German warship *Gier* at Hsin-shan, the *Japan Gazette* learns that a private wire was received in Yokohama on Oct. 20 to the effect that the vessel was disarmed.

A Commander's Despair.

The *Petit Journal's* Geneva correspondent says that the German commander at Mulhouse has committed suicide from despair at having been unable to cross the Vosges.

Lancashire Spinners Lacking Raw Cotton.

London, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of the *Central News* at Accrington, Lancashire, says that the general opinion among cotton manufacturers is that because of the war the mills in the whole country will be forced to close before Christmas. Thousands of employees are now idle, and the suggestion is made that the Government come to the rescue with a large grant.

Prussian Officer Stripped by Germans.

Paris, October 2.

A Prussian lieutenant of infantry, wounded and clad as a private soldier arrived here to-day. He declared that while lying wounded he was completely stripped of his clothes by German soldiers, who also stole 1,200 marks which he had with him. The officer was picked up stark naked by French ambulance men, who clothed him in the uniform of a dead officer.

Sir J. French's Birthday.

September 28 was the 62nd birthday of Field Marshal Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force who was born at Ripple Vale, Ripple, Kent. He is, however (says the *Times*), of Irish parentage, his father, Captain John Trice French, R.N., having been fifth in descent from John French, M.P., of French Park, co. Roscommon, who fought in the army of King William III. and commanded a troop of Enniskillen Dragoons. The head of the family is Lord de Freyne of French Park, who has served in the United States Army. Lord French, of Castle French, co. Galway, is a still more remote kinsman, the Roscommon and

Galway families having a common descent from a Norman stock. Stowed Away to Enlist.

Charged with having stowed away on the Cunard liner *Campanian* on her latest voyage from New York to the Mersey, Algin Roger Hodge, a young man of good physique and highly respectable appearance, told the Liverpool magistrate, on September 25, that he was desirous of joining the British Army, and failing to obtain assistance from the British Consul in New York he had stowed away as the only means of getting to England and enlisting. He is a native of Aberdeen, and for the past fifteen years has been resident in America, where he was a medical student. Upon undertaking to join his Majesty's forces, Hodge was discharged.

Maxim Gorky Joins Russian Red Cross.

London, September 21.—A despatch from Moscow states that among those who have volunteered their services with the Red Cross at the front is Maxim Gorky, the author-revolutionary.

German Officers Killed.

Brian, September 20.—General Steinmetz, possessor of the Iron Cross since 1870, was killed on September 15. Another officer killed was Commander Count Ditlew Rantzau.

German Aero Crew Given Iron Cross.

Berlin, September 22.—Every member of the crew of the German dirigible balloon *Schuessler* 11 has been decorated with the iron cross for a brilliant reconnaissance.

Stricter Censorship.

London, September 24.—The Official Press Bureau to-night issued a report from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, supplementing the despatch of September 22 on the British operations in France.

The activities of British newspaper correspondents who have been dashing about in the rear of the allies' lines in the north-east have resulted in the enforcement of a stricter censorship by the British Government. The newspapers now will not be permitted to publish the messages of such correspondents, and the speculations of the military critics, who publish daily analyses of the situation, pointing out localities and predicting movements of the armies, also will be suppressed.

Some of the newspapers have been demanding fuller official reports as a substitute for the work of the war correspondents, and the Press Bureau has issued reports from officers attached to the British army for the purpose of writing them.

Keen to Fight.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener arrived at a certain engineering works in Glasgow on a Saturday morning for instant work. The night shift were on duty, and on the call being read out, twenty-two men out of thirty immediately responded. They set off at once to the railway depot, caught the night mail, and arrived in London on the following morning, just as they had left work, with grimed faces and clothes.

No Fish.

Complaints are made that the fish supply of Berlin is becoming very scant. Seafood is almost wholly lacking, but it was hoped that Danish and Norwegian fishermen would soon be able again to provision German markets.

No Roumanian Corn for the Enemy.

S. S. S. September 28.

The exportation of cereals from Roumania to Austria and Germany, which is now officially prohibited, has been virtually stopped for some time past, the railway authorities declining to accept consignments for trans-shipment beyond the frontier, on the ground of congestion of traffic.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

The Question of C.P.R. Dividends.

Wall Street, New York, September 18.—Sentiment in the financial district improves rapidly. The success of this city's bond sale had an immediate effect on the foreign exchange market, and sterling exchange broke sharply, although it rallied later. International business hinges largely on ability of the arbitrators to buy sterling exchange on London and the condition in this market is rapidly approaching normal.

London has taken the lead in straightening out and restricting the market for American securities. Some international bankers are still cautious in their criticism because American bankers have not met the situation by a prompt remittance of a substantial amount of gold to London.

All plans suggested for the absorption of foreign selling apparently overlook the fact that American bankers cannot pay in emergency currency for securities that the foreigner wants to sell on a gold basis. Nor would the solution be found by the formation of a Government syndicate, to absorb foreign sales, to be settled with new promises to pay.

The restriction of trading in London already enforced will no doubt check future German liquidation. The Canadian Pacific Company will remit dividends to stockholders who are enemies of the British Government, and the transfer of securities in the names of German and Austrian stockholders is delayed, if not positively prohibited.

While some fear is expressed that the Dutch will be sellers of our low-priced stocks, this opinion is countered by the hope that they will appreciate the speculative advance likely to occur when the exchange reopens.

Probably the most cheering of the day's news was the broadening demand for investment bonds.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

German Flag Burnt.

Bordeaux, September 27.

An imposing demonstration in favour of Roumanian participation in the war on the side of the Triple Entente is reported from Bakharest.

Ten thousand persons were present, headed by the rector and professors of the university, and numerous speeches calling upon the Government to take action were delivered. A procession then made its way through the city, raising shouts of "Long live Great Roumania," and cheering for England, France, and Russia.

The German flag was burnt, and the colours of the Triple Entente were aloft amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Austrian Grain Shortage.

Vienna, September 28.

According to advices from Austria the continuous and rapid increase in grain prices is occasioning much anxiety in official quarters.

The farmers are withholding supplies, awaiting still further advances in prices. The result is that scarcely any wheat or rye has been offered in the markets in the last three days. The Government is proposing to fix a maximum scale of prices.

Austria is willing and anxious to suspend the protective import duties on agricultural products, but Hungary persistently refuses to consent to this step, in spite of the hardships caused to the public through the steady rise in the cost of living.

Six Italian newspapers in Trento have been forced to cease publication. The Italian residents everywhere in Southern Austria are suspected of supporting the irredentist campaign, and are subjected to the closest surveillance.

NINE MILES OF DEAD.

Terrific Fighting at St. Quentin

The narrative of the fighting beyond the date covered by the official despatches is compiled below from the despatches of special correspondents.

On the commanding heights near Noyon a determined stand was made by the Germans, and on one occasion the French were forced to draw off a section of the troops engaged in a frontal attack and a flanking movement.

More artillery was brought up by the French from the east, and on Wednesday, September 16, their work was so accurate that a number of the German guns were put out of action. In fact, a German prisoner afterwards stated that two of the batteries had been completely wiped out. Well screened by the thick wood, the French pressed home their advantage, and the operations culminated in a retreat of the German forces.

Street Fighting Yard by Yard.

The position occupied by the retreating Germans was in the hill district of St. Quentin and was a very strong one. They had tried to strengthen some old fortifications and for this purpose had brought up a number of guns. Consequently the British Field Artillery was very much handicapped, but on Friday last batteries of guns came into action and shelled the German positions continuously.

After terrific fighting the German right appears to have been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin. They say there are nine miles of dead in the trenches between those two towns.

Peronne was evacuated by the Germans on Wednesday, 16th. They occupied a strong position with hills behind them and mines in front. The French received orders to take this position at all costs.

First the trenches were "combed out" by artillery fire. But the Germans still held and their guns on the heights behind were doing execution among the French. Then it was decided to storm the position. Across the marsh, in the half light before dawn, the French advanced in a number of narrow columns. They suffered badly, but never wavered nor flinched. When they reached the trenches the Germans, contrary to their custom, waited for them. There was a fierce, deadly struggle, breast to breast.

The French had the advantage of dash and vigour. They were the attackers. They stabbed and stabbed "till their arms ached," as one of the wounded put it. Of course their losses were very heavy, but they gained their point. The Germans fell back on St. Quentin.

The French, with fresh troops coming up, pursued them hotly into the suburbs of the town. There was savage fighting in the streets. Yard by yard the Germans were driven back, until they received the order to abandon the town.

On Sunday the Germans made a desperate effort to retake the town.

Capture of 20 Food Cars.

During the days of September 20 and 21 the Allies captured twenty supply motor-cars, with all their staff and a number of prisoners, belonging specially to the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, and 16th German Army Corps, and to the Bavarian Landwehr, and to reserve corps. On Wednesday, in the region of Laasguy, on the right bank of the Oise, the Allies progressed about eleven miles.

One Battalion Against Nine. One English officer described a warm half-hour in the battle on the Aisne in words of vivid simplicity. "Our battalion lay half a mile or so on this side of the river," he said. "The Germans were entrenched very strongly just opposite to us on the other bank. We advanced steadily to the attack and they retired before us step by step. Their artillery and rifle fire was quite slight, and it was evident that they were waiting to catch us in a trap."

"We went on, crossed the river, occupied their trenches, and pressed on to the top of the rise beyond. Here we found nine battalions against us (we expected something of the kind), and we settled down to business."

With the utmost nonchalance the officer told me how "we held them all right and kept our position" until reinforcements arrived. There was no need to embellish the tale. The odds were nine to one.

Two Trains of Germans Blown up.

Two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin. The job was neatly done. A French officer tipped a telephone wire. He learned that there were communications passing between two points, and that at six o'clock in the evening some message would be on the way. He therefore cut the wire, attached a receiver to it, and sat there waiting. After a while he heard a voice asking in German, "Are you there, Biedemann?"

"No," he said, "Biedemann is not here for the moment. I am taking his place." (He spoke in excellent German.) "What is it?"

"Tell the general two trains of reinforcements are being sent down."

"Very good. Two train-loads, eh? I will tell the general now." He did let a general know, and the consequence was that when the trains arrived they found guns (hastily collected and placed in position to command the railway) waiting for them. They were annihilated, literally blown to pieces.

Revenge for Treachery. Among minor happenings of interest is the following:—

During a counter-attack by the German 53rd Regiment on portions of the Northampton and Queen's Regiments on Thursday, the 17th, a force of some 400 of the enemy were allowed to approach right up to the trench occupied by a platoon of the former regiment, owing to the fact that they had held up their hands and made gestures that were interpreted as signs that they wished to surrender. When they were actually on the parapet of the trench held by the Northampton they opened fire on our men at point-blank range.

Unluckily for the enemy, however, flanking them, and only some 400 yards away, there happened to be a machine gun manned by a detachment of the "Queens." This at once opened fire, cutting a line through their mass, and they fell back to their own trench with great loss. Shortly afterwards they were driven further back with additional loss by a battalion of the Guards which came up in support.

The Irish Guards' Prayer. The Irish Guards were the heroes of an incident which has been the subject of enthusiastic comment from one end to the other of the British line.

The famous regiment was ordered to take an exposed German position near Vic-sur-Aisne, and before advancing, they knelt for a moment in silent prayer. Then, springing to their feet, they fixed bayonets, and dashed in wide, open order across the exposed plateau, swept by the enemy's machine guns.

What remained of the regiment—for many fell—took the German position at the point of the bayonet. Eye-witnesses state that our men crossed the plain hurrahing and singing, while many of them had a look of absolute happiness and joy on their faces.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONT.

Hongkong Recruits Must Pay Passages Home.

The General Officer Commanding desires to inform all those who have applied to him to enlist in the new army for active service in Europe, that he received a communication from His Excellency the Governor on November 4th, intimating that the War Office were unable to accept recruits unless they were prepared to provide their own passages, and that acceptance for any corps other than infantry cannot be guaranteed.

The General Officer Commanding much regrets the disappointment that the decision must cause to the applicants, and hopes that some at any rate may yet find their way to the front.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, regarding the Volunteer Reserve camp at Stonecutters, are:—

Orderly Officer to-day, 2nd Lt. Blason; to-morrow, Lt. Brutton. Orderly Sergeant to-day, Sergeant Rattay; to-morrow, Sergeant Baswick.

Individual and collective field firing will take place on Sunday the 8th and Monday the 9th inst. at Lai Chi Kok. Men who are not sleeping in Camp will require to leave Hongkong by the 7.45 a.m. launch from Blake Pier, which will call at Stonecutters and then proceed to Lai Chi Kok. The individual field firing will be carried out by men working in pairs, and the collective field firing, by half Companies. Only men who have qualified in the Standard Test will take part in these practices.

Launch Service.—Leave Blake Pier at 7.45 a.m., call at Stonecutters, proceed to Lai Chi Kok & return to Stonecutters, 9.00 a.m. (if required); 1.30 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 5.30 p.m., Leave Stonecutters, 10.00 a.m., 9.40 a.m. or later if required to go to Lai Chi Kok, 2.05 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 6.05 p.m.

In future, forenoon and afternoon parades will be at 9.15 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.

All ranks will fall in by Companies at all parades during Camp in future.

THE WAR AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, August 31.—Emphasis on the disturbed conditions in the Far East, warning of the danger of the United States becoming involved and a protest against the Administration's purpose of pressing the Philippine Bill through Congress, are contained in the report of the minority House Committee on Insular Affairs on the Jones Philippine Bill filed in the House to-day. The report says:—

"To enter upon a debate in which all our relations and interests in the Pacific would be discussed and our rights in the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa and Guam challenged, would be to encourage disregard for our interests and lead nations with opposing interests to believe the United States would not go far in defence of possessions so lightly regarded by those in control of the Government. To make the nations of the world believe we are anxious to get rid of the Philippines, do not desire to keep them, have little or no interest in their retention, is to invite aggression which would mean war."

The report contains a resolution to defer action which was introduced in the committee by the minority and voted down by a party vote.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

A German Diplomat's Statement.

Seattle, September 13.—The steamship *Minnesota*, which left Yokohama on August 30, arrived here to-day, bearing Count von Rex, late German Ambassador to Japan, a big, ruddy-faced man wearing a Texas cowboy hat; the members of the Embassy staff and the various German consular officers recalled from Japan, Korea and Vladivostok.

Count von Rex said Japan declared war against Germany under pressure from England, and that the Japanese people and Cabinet did not desire war. "There were many urgent telegrams from London, many conferences between the British Embassy and the Japanese Foreign Office, before Japan entered the fight," declared the Count.

Wants to Know U. S. Attitude.

Being asked what he thought of Japan's action, the Ambassador replied:—

"I have no opinion to express. I should like to know what the United States thinks of it. You have islands in the Pacific that may be taken over by Japan the next time you get in trouble."

Count von Rex seemed to consider the plight of the Kiaochow garrison hopeless. The Japanese, he said, "are free to attack with 200,000 men if they choose, while we have only a few thousand defenders. Tsingtau is not a fortress like Port Arthur. It is not a strong place. Its fall is only a matter of time. But what military glory can Japan gain by capturing Tsingtau?"

The Count continued:— "The Japanese military skill was acquired from German teaching. We have taught them all they know in medicine, engineering and the higher learning. Japanese students have been welcomed in all our great universities, and this is our reward. Japan turns against us at the first opportunity."

Want to go to Germany.

All the Germans except Baron Sobon are on their way to Germany but do not know exactly how they will attain their destination. The Ambassador is beyond military age, as he says regretfully, and he probably could reach Italy unmolested, but nearly all the other men are young and eligible for army service, and would be taken from any neutral ship that was searched by the British.

The travellers are at a hotel here awaiting orders from their Government. They may go East to-morrow. They say they were treated with perfect courtesy by the people of Japan, even after war was declared. Germans employed or engaged in business in Japan have not been molested.

There were numerous English passengers on the *Minnesota*. They did not mix with the Germans in any way. Through the Strait of Euxia the *Minnesota* kept on the American side, fearing search by a British warship.

Passengers belonging to neutral nations agreed that Japan was not greatly excited over her war with Germany, feeling that it was undertaken from a sense of duty and that it would occupy only a small part of Japan's fighting force.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. *KOREA* arrived at San Francisco on the 2nd instant.

C. MOUSSION. 15 Morrison Hill Road.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	Russia.
" " " "	France.
" " " "	Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.	Russia.
" " " "	Britain.
" " " "	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1908.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Countess assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected by Serbia. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will under no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ere* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Orléans. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl of Kitchener sails, but is recalled.

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenigsluis* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Ohairleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Earl of Loran dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 28.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailuo. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,031; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshof, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunaville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Iwaraska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven farther back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Finlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German s. submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27 Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half-way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the

big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cornet* and two gunboats sunk in Kijuchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomania* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks

Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Crefeld* arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Budger* sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 23.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 23.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Rila, and the whole

Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemolug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French, and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

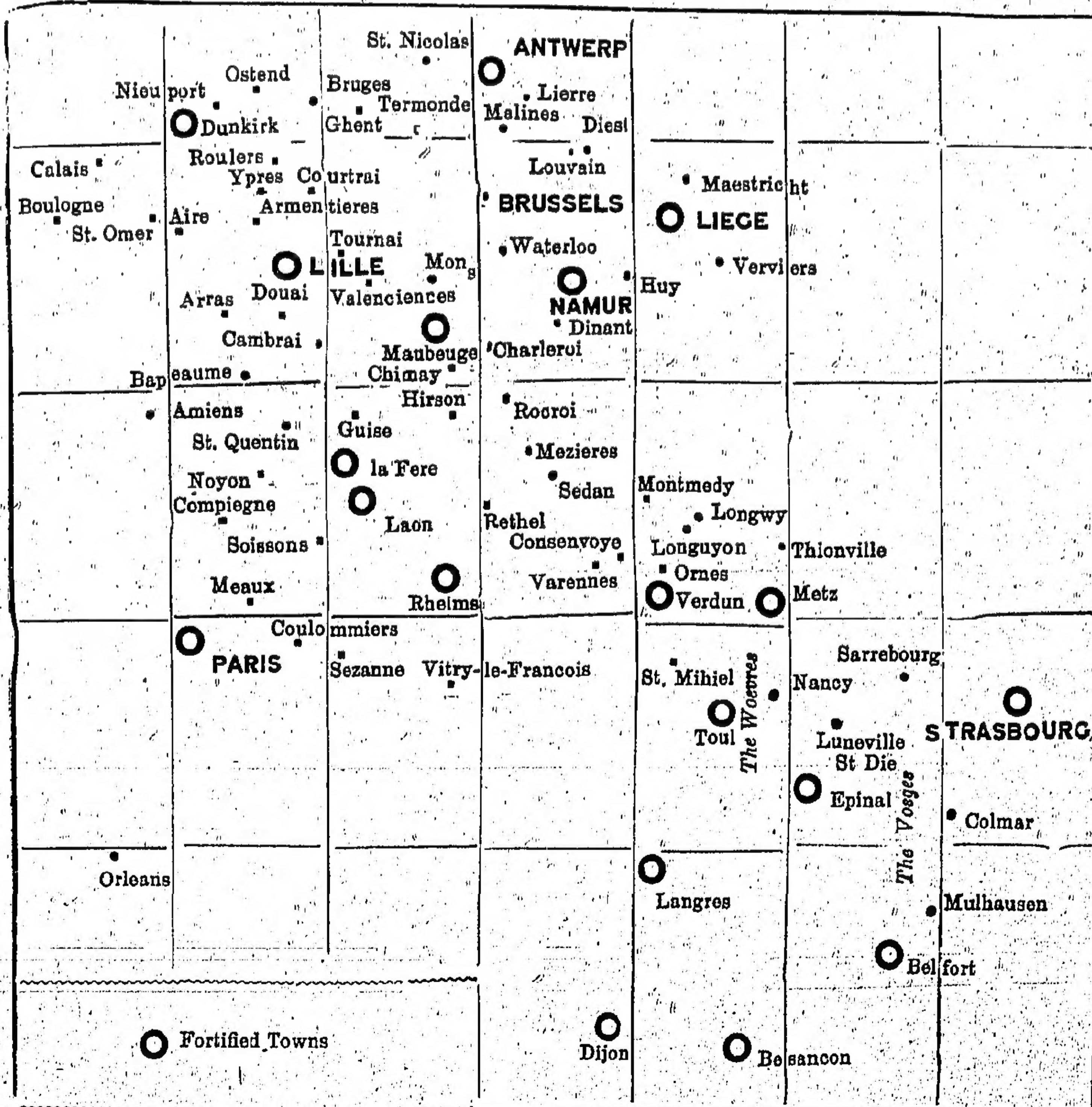
British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Turilling story from a British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS-LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are retreating between Nieuport and Dixmude, and that the Allies gaining ground at other points.

